The President, Cyrus B. SMITH, called the con-The President, Cyrus B. Smith, called the convention to order. Prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Goldsmith, and the Secretary, Mr. Barnes, read the minutes of last meeting, the roll of members and some other routine papers, when Professor Gounaud moved to take up as a subject of discussion "the best means of diffusing a knowledge of music among the people," which was carried.

Rev. Dr. Hoeker, in the course of a brief speech, suggested the employment of competent lecturers, and the instrumentality of the press as the most efficient means to accomplish the object.

Mr. Oris, recommended the establishment of a musical academy, whose business would be to supervise and direct the diffusion of musical knowledge, and operate as a source of taste and centre of excellence in musical matters.

Rev. Dr. Goldskirh was in favor of musical mis-sionaries, to make journeys over the face of the country, and persuade the people to become ena-mored of melody, harmony, concord, and all the

country, and persuade the people to become enamored of melody, harmony, concord, and all the rest.

Mr. Taylor went for the formation of a parent society in New York, and of auxiliary societies in the several cities of the Union, whose duty it would be to co-operate in encouraging the growth of a musical taste generally.

Mr. Hill reviewed the suggestions of the last speakers, found each of them to a certain extent useful, but not altogether adequate to the end proposed. He thought they ought to keep in sight a definite object, and yet something that would be comprehensive enough to allow of its application to all persons, without distinction of class, sect, or reigion. New York he held to be the best locality to loriginate and carry out their plans, for there they had at hand a grand concentration of all they wanted. He would propose the appointment of a committee of twenty one, with power to select from among themselves three persons clothed with authority, and full powers to concoct, digest, arrange and mature a grand scheme to make all persons who could hum an air, whether a tune, or song, or melody, good musicians, which plan was to be submitted to the convention for their rejection or adoption.—

The motion not being at once taken up,

Rev. Mr. Read supported the suggestion of an Academy, whose certificates would be furnished to competent teachers, thereby enabling them to obtain the confidence of the people, and spread the science through the length and breadth of the land.

Mr. Otts narrated a fact from his musical experience in the State of Massachusetts, to show the utility of cultivating secundem artem, the musical taste. In that celebrated part of the earth, their sunging was vie—the church choirs in the country chaunted most discordantly; but now, through the commendable efforts of musical instructors, and the schools of that State, their music was excellent, which could be testified to by every respectable Yankee who heard him, and which he would ask them to do.

them to do. No answer, however, being given to Mr. O.'s re-

No answer, however, being given to Mr. O.'s request—

Mr. Hastings said this must be a progressive movement, and one they could not carry on with railroad speed. New York had seen a good deal done within her borders—fully more than Boston, aithough she did not make so much noise about it. She had her oratorios, her musical societies—shehad that convention, the meeting of 600 children at night—all of which was a triffe more than nothing. They did not call themselves an academy, although they did not call themselves an academy, although they did not call themselves an academy although they did not work of one. They did not speak loud, nor would they meddle with other people's business, but do their own. There were many difficulties, he allowed, in the way of getting at the hearts of the people. The churches were not coming up to the work: their dramatic music and secular music were detained by sectional disputes and jealousies. What they wanted was funds—they would go much further than wishes. Of that he saw little hope for; although he heard of some, his eyes were not gladdened with the sight of a single cent. Yet (laughter) some rich people were among them, if that was good for any thing. (A voice—"Give us a good plan, and you will get funds.") He would be most happy to see them, and rejoiced if his words would provoke them out of it. (Laughter) He would conclude by saying that they had to encountergreat difficulties—do every thing without pay, and find themselves.

Mr. J. C. Goward went for a musical academy

Mr. J. C. Goward went for a musical academy

Mr. J. C. Goward went for a musical academy and a musical periodical, if he thought them practicable. What he considered of more use, however, was the publication of a good work on thorough base, which was, shame to America unknown among them—it was enveloped in clouds—quite a mystery, although it might be taught as easily as arithmetic. The reason why musical periodicals were not sustained was, because they were not adapted to popular taste, and got out under the control of chiques which opposed each other. Upon the whole he was in tavor of an academy.

Mr. W. H.L.Lams thought it of prime importance to get at the hearts of the people, and consequently at their money. Unless they get that, they could not go ahead at railroad speed. The science of music was entirely neglected in the country generally.—As for the gentleman who spake of the state of music twenty years ago in Massachusetts, he could tell him that in his part of the country twenty years ago they had music 1000 per cent better than that of either New York or Boston. If they wanted to get a compound of sublimated ridicule, they ought to have heard the performances of the musical societies in this city and Boston ten years ago. To elehave heard the performances of the musical societics in this city and Boston ten years ago. To elevate the science of music they must stimulate the
people and inform them, and get at their hearts.—
Periodicals would not do this, for the people would
not read them—nor could they manage it by their
lecturers; for, if the angel Gabriel himself, with a
golden harp in his hand, came down to give a performance of sacred music, they would not hear him,
and that because they call sacred music good for nothing. The primary schools were the places to begin; they must have the friendship of the people and
also of the state. Then, ladies and gentlemen—or
aristocracy—or upper crust, will not zo to classes to also of the state. Inen, ladies and gentlemen—or aristocracy—or upper crust, will not go to classes to sing, thinking it beneath their dignity. (Laughter.) They must get into the parlors of the rich and great —they must go into the primary schools where the rich and poor meet together, before they gained their

rich and poor meet together, before they gained their point.

Dr. Hocker said that he was encouraged by reflection on Yankee ingenuity, to think that they would devise a plan, before they separated, practicable and good; by Yankees he did not mean the people of New England, but all Americans. Jonathan was an ingenious fellow. He was engaged in a plan to bring news from England before breakfast, (laughter.) and sometimes, when he heard the whistle of the steam engine, he thought that Jonathan would yet set up his steam organ in some place between Hudson's Bay and Cape Horn, and make music for the whole continent. (Roars of laughter.) Let the Committee be appointed, and let it attend to every useful suggestion thrown out. The means of primary schools were good, but they wanted a higher institution to elevate the standard of taste, to comprise those of great attainments as members, and be prise those of great attainments as members, and be at the upper extreme of a graduated scale of musical

Mr. Gould, of Boston, and a colored citizen, hav-

ing m. Gould, of Boston, and a colored citizen, having m. de a few remarks.

M. Premes expressed himself pleased with the talent exhibited, and, to a certain extent, with the plans proposed, but had one idea to throw out which he regarded as practicable and useful to the end sought for—the diffusion of musical knowledge. It had been said that people would not read musical periodical—that was quite true, nor would they read them so long as they were devoted to one particular branch. Therefore, to get over this difficulty, it would be judicious to purchase a portion of the columns of a widely circulated journal, appoint an editor to conduct that portion of the paper, and so keep the subject before the people, as the surest way of persuading them.

persuading them.

Messrs. READ and PREBLES again made a few ob-

Messrs. Kad and Presum again made a few observations, when
Mr. Lassar, a German, observed that he understood
the chief portion of the remarks made to have reference to sacred music. He regretted that, because
among other reasons, his friends from Germany—
professors of music—were on that account unwilling
to take a part in the Convention; not that they had
any distinct to sacred music, but because it did not
appear to be all that was wanted, or all that should
be cultivated.

Several persons here arose and explained that they did not intend to confine their remarks to the subject of sacred music; they were friends to all sorts of it.

Mr. Hitt. stated that when he was in Prussia he attended a musical convention he.

Mr. Hill stated that when he was in Prussia he attended a musical convention, and sat within six feet of the King of Prussia, who, as well as officers high in the army, sung with right good will. No wonder then that Germany was first in a musical reputation. He hoped to see an equal taste diffused here, and an equal encouragement given by all classes, for there were as good facilities in the little republics of this Union as there were in the principalities of Germany, which vied with each other to excel in music. After a lew further remarks, Mr. H. renewed the subject of the committee, when a resolution was passed authorizing the chair to name eleven persons to constitute that committee, and the Convention adjourned till this morning.

Consumption cays off 1 in 4 of all who die in

Consumption adjourned till this morning.

Consumption curs off 1 in 4 of all who die in Newark. Of the 456 deaths last year, 113, or one fourth fell by t is insidious disease. The next hignest number of deaths was by scarlet fever, which carried off 32. Inflammation of the lungs and chest numbered 24 victims. More than one half of all the deaths here, as every where among our Atlantic cities, are children. There were 27 more deaths among the women last year than men.

Newark Advertiser.

AMERICAN Provisions.—New and important Invention.—We understand that there is now in the city, an apparatus constructed upon scientific principles, the joint invention of Dr. Lardner and Mr. J. Davison, for the curing of provisions in a very short space of time and in any weather, whether the thermometer be at 90 or at zero, and which produces results the mest astonishing and scarcely to be credited, but which, nevertheless, are strictly true. In the first place, in a climate the most unfavorable for such operations, the curing of meat by impregnating it with any desired class of anti-sceptic fluid, can safely be carried on, as this is effected upon philosophical principles, and by a very simple contrivance—generally sait and water, or brine; and thus fluid can be seasoned with spaces or sugar, or any desired ingredient—by which means spiced, or slightly corned, or very sait meat, can be made in a few hours and with very little labor. In the second place, the provisions cured by this process acquire very superior quality, the juices being retained, which in the ordinary method are expelled. Third—The weight is increased at once in proportion to the quantity of fluid that is infused into it—as for instance, a terce of beef for the English market, which, in the ordinary method we require 304 pounds to be packed here, we do not require more than 278 of fresh beef by the new process, which with ten per cent of the fluid that it receives during the operation, makes up the required weight of 304. This increase in weight would not take place, if cured in the ordinary method, in less than five or six months with beef, and in six weeks with pork, so that it is lost, generally lost to the packer—or at all events, the interest upon the capital while the meat is laying. Indeed, beef is said to fall off rather than gain in weight, from the time it is purchased until it is ready to pack, when cured in the old way. Besides the advantage this apparatuses of all sizes, suitable for domestic purposes, or for larger operations, a cylinder and the air-tight lid screwed down; the brine is let in from the cistern above, and the fluid is returned to the cistern bymeans of a common lifting pump which creates a vacuum in the cylinder—the pores of the fish or meat, or even wood will open and receive the solution, and a few operations will complete the process. The rnachine is so beautifully simple, and at the same time so neat, handsome and compact, that we will venture to assert, no plaything which could be introduced into a house would amuse children more than this apparatus, and the operation of curing meat with it, would be a source of the greatest delight. The little men and women can perform the operation themselves, and their parents will soon discover the immense saving they will effect through it. Nor can they easily put it out of order; in fact, not without a good deal of trouble, for it is all made of metal and very substantially too—being intended for practical use, strength and durability is combined. This apparatus will enable farmers to salt and cure their own meats in a very superior manner, in leisure hours, without the necessity of selling it to packers, who put large expenses upon it in labor, and which expenses fall upon the seller—that is upon the price given for the meat—for as we have much competition in foreign markets, and salted provisions with countries where labor is much cheaper than it is here, it is clear that the farmer pays the labour of the packer.

It will make Texas a great exporting country of of salted provisions, for an inexhaustible supply of the best of beef can be had at one cent per pound, the only use for cattle known at present there being to steam them up for tallow to export to England. To planters at the South it will prove a boon, as it will enable them to cure all their supply of provisions upon their own estate, and where they can, and actually do, rear abundance, but yet have to buy salted meats.

actually do, rear abundance, but yet have to buy salted meats.

The inhabitants of the tropics will eat hams, tongues, &c. of their own cooking and smoking, at little or no expense, and prepare their own corned beef, looked upon as one of the greatest luxuries in the West India islands.

Gentlemen, both men of science and genius, will, without doubt, cause a complete revolution in the provision trade, not only in this country, but in every part of the world. What the result will be, it is not easy to predict, but one thing is certain, the members have conferred an inestimable boon upon the great body of farmers and housekeepers, in every part of the world, who choose to avail themselves by their invention. The Romans were wont to conferr a crown of laurel to him who saved the life of a citizen in battle. In the present day it should be bestowed upon those who benefit our species, and such have Messrs. Lardner and Davison done, or are about to do by their invention.

simplified down to, it is believed, the utmost extent that is possible by the inventors. A cutting machine (also patented by the same individuals) can be attached to the shaft, which pumps the cylinders or vats. By means of this machine beef can be cut with the greatest precision, without haggling, and without manual labor.

Here describe the machine—a circular saw and knife, or dirk—a sliding board or frame, like those of [a wheel-barrow—the cutter holds these, faces the knives and saws, runs up the carcass to them, gives the requisite cuts on the carcass, lengthwise, as quick as lightning—then crosswise, &c., and say that the boiler, (which may be made larger) of the small engine used for pumping and cutting, will supply steam to try up the lard, trimmings, &c.

cutting, will supply steam to try up the lard, trimmings, &c.

Mess Pork, cured by this machine, which was brought on Monday last from the boats, and cured in the course of that evening and night—the day warm, the thermometer standing at 70 to 72, in the shade, can be seen at the store of Messrs. P——m & Co., where it is placed for the inspection of the public, and for sale also. Most of this pork was bought at 12 cents below the current prices, as from the state of the weather it would not have kept sweet even a few hours longer, and the owners had to sellit. What a security this gives to packers, on warm and sunny days, which occur during the curing season, and particularly at the West.

Texas and her Presidents, &c.—Winchester.—
A little work by Mrs. Corinne Montgomery, in which a glance at the climate and capabilities of our new possession is given, and from the advantages set forth by it, it appears to have been a pretty exten-

WANDERINGS OF A PHILO-HELLENE. - Daggers. - A translation from the German of Zschokke by G! Helbe, a beautiful work.

A COMPLETE AND ACCURATE ACCOUNT OF THE DE-BATE IN THE ENGLISH HOUSE OF COMMONS, IN 1782, TOUCHING AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE.—Wm. Taylor, Astor House—A very interesting relic of times gone by, and many other speeches of interest, which were then delivered.

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE. -Taylor. -No. 72, a capi-

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE.—Taylor.—No. 72, a capital volume, comprising extracts from various stering authors.

C.ESAR BORGIA, AN ITALIAN ROMANCE—Translated from the French, to be had of Daggers.

ENCYCLOPEDIA OF DOMESTIC ECONOMY.—Harpers. The eleventh number of an excellent work.

HISTORY OF IRELAND, BY WM. DOLBY.—Martin & Co. The first part of an excellent work compiled from competent authorities—it is embellished with a beautiful engraving.

HARPER'S ILLUMINATED BIBLE, Nos. 37, 38, 39.—These numbers fully sustain the high character of

These numbers fully sustain the high character of his publication, the illustrations being of a splendid

character.
Citizen of a Republic.—Paine & Burgess.—A translation by C. Edwards Lester from the Italian.
The Fountain—Daggers—A beautiful Holyday

Gift.

Mellville's Sermons, 2nd Series.—Stanford & Swords.—A collection of sermons by an eminent divine, in a handsome octavo vol., cloth

Banning's Work on Chronic Diseases—cloth—I vol duod.—Paine & Burgess.—A complete manual for family use, and giving useful hints on Physical Education.

We have received, "via Bermuda," advices from the different points of the West Indies to middle of

the different points of the West Indies to middle of September.

Barbados.—They are on the eve of a general election in this Colony.—A very seasonable supply of rain fell on the 6th ult.—The weather has been intensely hot.—The crop this year exceeded the past by nearly 1,800 hids.—The proposed railway communication through the Island is looked forward to with increasing interest.

Dries are Meetings had been held to memorialize Her Majesty's Government for popular representation.—The failure of a Mercantile house, Stewart & Co., in the American line, had caused much distress—The Colonial Minister had been pleased to allow an additional number of 5000 Coolies to be shipped from the East Indies to British Guiana; the whole number that this Colony will be entitled to receive by the end of the first quarter of next year, will be 10,000, nearly one-twelfth of their present laboring population.—Advices had been received from the Provincial Committee at home, stating that nearly all the shares for the projected Railroad frem Georgetown to Mahaica had been taken up, and an Engineer and other practical scientific persons were immediately expected to arrive.—The weather was sultry—with occasional heavy showers, the heat in Water street is represented to have been during the middle of August, "nearly insupportable by animal lite".—The Crop was expected to fall short of that of last year.—The dullness of trade and scarcity of money is, spoken of.—The entire criminal code was to undergo a chasge—to be assimilated to that of England.

TRINDAD.—Meetings have been held in this Colony also for the advantages of popular representa-

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money is; spoken of—The entire criminal code was to undergo a change—to be assimilated to that of England.

Trinidad.—Meetings have been held in this Colony also for the advantages of popular representation.—The project of laying down a railway in the Island has been tavorably entertained.—The weather has been unfavorable,—The Governor, Sir Harry McLeod, was about to proceed to England, in consequence of the illness of his lady. Major Crutchley, the officer commanding the troops, was to administer the Government during his absence.—Judge Scotland has been ordered to return to his official duties by Lord Stanley.

Jamaica.—The monument to Baron Metcalfe had arrived. Influenza of a severe description prevailed both at Kingston and Port Royal, and very few families have escaped, not one case had however proved fatal; it attacks with catarrh and fever; attended with considerable pain the chest and limbs. Immigration is to be increased, the proprietors of the soil agreeing to a tax on their exportations, to raise a fund for this purpose. The Baptist Minister Knibb has returned to the Island. His party determined a late election at Vere, having armed tenseelves with bludgeons, intimidating the friends of the opposing party. Several of the police force were injured, in endeavoring to disperse the rioters. A serious fracas has taken place on Danks' estate in Clarendon, between the Native laborers and the Coolone who were placed on it. The natives were the aggressors. A few immigrants continued to arrive from the Havana. A general muster of the militia force was to take place throughout the Island on the 19th ultimo. The railroads were progressing rapidly. 12,000 negroes have been put on shore at Sierra Leone, within thirteen months, and sixty-one vessels captured, the greater part before they had taken slaves on board.

Grenada.—Governor Doyle was to leave the Colony about the 12th ult. for England, in consequence of ill health. The Legislature had pressed a Militia Bill. The heat in the early part of the month had bee

timated that one-third of the whole slave population would, under the terms of this law, be entitled to their liberty.

CENTRAL AMERICA.—By the Clyde we received a file of the Honduras Observer. In the one of the latest date, (August 16) we find the following paragraph, by which it appears that war has broken out between the States of San Salvador and Honduras. "Our advices from the interior confidently assert that the long threatened hostilities between the States of San Salvador and Honduras have commenced. Guatemala has supplied the former with a loan of arms and ammunition, and it is even said that Gen. Cabrera is raising troops to aid them. The Government of Honduras has issued a proclamation calling on all the male inhabitants over the age of 14 years to take up arms for their defence under penalty of death."

Norwich and Worcester Railroad Company Norwich and Worcester Railroad Company.

Strenuous efforts are making by a few deeply interested individuals to greatly mislead the public relatively to the probable result of the year's business of the "Norwich and Worcester Railroad Company." It is unfortunate, to use the mildest term, that the "money articles" of the papers should so frequently be abused by the withholding of correct and unbiassed information, when the views of speculators, (partially, at all events,) are carried out by their having too much the control of these "Articles." The "Morning News" of this date has the following:—

ing:—
"Norwich and Worcester Railroad.—The earnings of this Road for nine months ending 30th September, were as follows:—
In 1844. \$162,546 81
" 1845. 167,438 09

Increase..... \$4,891 28 And this gain has been made during a severe competition that has existed the whole of this year, and the rates of fare have been only \$2 to Boston, against \$5 during 1844. This income proves conclusively the solid prosperity of the Norwich road, growing out of the local business. What will be the increase of income, whenever the competition may cease, which now compels all the parties to take such reduced fare as that of \$2 for 240 miles? Last year this company paid six per cent divided:

take such reduced fare as that of \$2 for 240 miles? Last year this company paid six per cent divide2d; and yet, while its business increases at the rate of \$4,891 28 in the last nine months, over the corresponding period of last year, the stock is selling at 25 to 30 per cent discount. This is a great contrast to the market value of similar railroads in New England as well as Old England."

No mention is made here of the greatly increased expenses, but the one-sided view given, to deceive as to the result of the year's business. Now the real and exac' condition of the Company for this year will stand as nearly thus as can possibly be judged of by the condition of the Company on the Books, viz:—

Expenses, (at least)...... Expenses, (at least), neterest on debt.
Dividend paid in January last.
Reservation fund, as per agreement with the Committee on the extension road to Allen's Point, being 37; cents on each passenger, without reference to the full charge made.

Building a wharf.
Two new engines purchased, on which credit
was obtained. 15,300

to family use, and giving useful hints on Physical Education.

LADY MARY—I vol duod.—cloth.—Stanford & Swords.—An excellent family tale by the Rev. C. B. Taylor, a pleasing author in that line.

Historical. Skritch of the War with Grrat Britain in 1812, in 3 vols. oc., cloth—Lee & Blanchard, Philadelphia.—We have received the first volume of this great work by Ingersoll. Its mechanical execution is admirable, and it will make a handsome addition to private libraries. Of its literary merit the fame of C. J. Ingersoll is too extensive to make it necessary for us to speak of it.

HARPER'S LLUMINATED SHAKESPEARE, Nos. 67 and 68—These number conclude "All's Weil that Ends well,", and certainly this publication not only begun well but is also ending well.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.—The last number of this standard periodical is very interesting." "English Landscape Painting" is the subject of a very excellent article. "Marstan" is continued and now draws to a close. Then we have Norths' "British Critics," and a variety of other valuable papers. Republished by A. Scott & Co., 112 Fulton street.

Very Important from the River Amazon-Opening of a Passage from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

We have received the Grenada Chronicle of the 6th ult., which contains intelligence of the highest nterest to the whole world. It appears that while efforts are making in Europe

cut a canal from the Atlantic to the Pacific through the Isthmus of Panama, or to construct a railroad across the country to Tchuantepea at an enormous expense—the Americans have achieved the great work in the most simple way, and at comparatively little or no cost.

They have discovered the Amazon to be naviga-

ble for steamers from its mouth on the Atlantic to Lima, in Peru, and within eight miles of Cellao, one of the principal ports on the Pacific.

[From the Grenada Chroniele, Sept. e]

Expedition of Carlan John S. Klause, of Philladell Port of "Banos," in The Review of The Port of "Banos," in The Review of The Port of "Banos," in The Review of the Port of the City of Moyobamba, where he took in provisions. From Yurimaguas he prosecuted his downward course to "Laguna," the point of confluence of the Marannon and Gualiega; here he entered the Marahnon, and proceeded to the frontiers of Peru and Brazil, arriving at a settlement called "Our Lady of Loretto," where he saw several Brazilian schooners. From Loretto he sent on a person to Jabalinaga, atown of Brazil, with orders to the four Steamers there, to ascend the river as far as Loretto, and in a lew days the whole four arrived, saluting the Brazilian battery, which mounted seven guns. In Loretto, there is a large lake, in which three of the Steamers anchored to await orders, and in the other, called the Peruvian, of 140 horse-power, Capt. Klause embarked, taking on board all the machinery necessary to clean out the river dallaga, and to construct landing places, &Ce. He then proceeded against the stream to the mouth of the Gualiaga, and port of "Laguna," where he anchored in 10 fathoms. Here he discharged the machinery into canoee, and assisted by 350 Indians, he anchored in 10 fathoms. Here he discharged the machinery into canoee, and assisted by 350 Indians, he ascended the river, clearing it of every obstruction as far as "Pachias," at which place he was obliged to augment the number of hands to 700, from the increase of the work and labour they had to perform. He thence continued his course against the current to the work and labour they had to perform the seamer of eight days by land. From Tingo he returned back to f

Anti-Rent Trials.

rich productions, which he met with in great abun; dance everywhere during his travels.

\*\*Delsware Oyer and Terminer—Hom. A. J. Parker, pref siding Judge—John Van Buren, Altorney General—J. J. A. Hughston, Esq., District Altorney—The New York Express and its Correspondent—Trial of Edward O'Conner for Murder.

The Court met this morning at 9 o'clock. Hon. Samuel Gordon rose and said he had a few words to say to the Court in relation to a malicious libel on one of the officers of the Court by the correspondent of the New York Express. Mr. Gordon now read the libellous article which is contained in a letter from Delhi published in the Express on the 2d inst. The writer states that Mr. Bowne, one of the counsel for Yan Steenburgh, occupied much time in his address to the jury in defending the character of Mr Gordon, his associate counsel. He then goes on to say that Mr. Gordon obtained his nomination to Congress through the anti-renters, and charges him with having advised the tenants that the landlords had no title to the lands, &c.

Mr. Gordon remarked that every material statement in the article in question was false and unfounded—he never had told the tenants that the landlords had no title to the land, and Mr. Bowne had not attempted to defend him in his argument.

Judge Pankka said it was perfectly right that any member of the bar should bring to the notice of the Court any published letters reflecting on the character of its officers. He had no doubt Mr. Gordon had good cause of complaint, and thought the remarks of the correspondent of the Express highly censurable. The Court had also been attacked by the correspondent of the Argus for the course they had taken in discharging prisoners who had plead guilty to indictments.

Janks Pankers, a young man residing in this village, now rose and acknowledged himself the author of the Argus for the course they had taken in discharging pronours with the had occupied the time as charged, and he believed the statement to be true.

The fact is, Mr. Bowne said but a few

Parker Fletcher; Thomas Noble; Hiram Pooler.

The District Attorney opened the case on the part of the people.

John Allen, sworn—This witness's testimony was the same as on the trial of Van Steenburgh. He then swore that he was the agent of Charlotte D. Verplanck and instructed P. P. Wright, Esq., to draw the distress warrant, which was served on Earle, and by virtue of which the sale of his property was attempted on the 7th of August.

The warrant was read.

Mr. Gordon took exceptions to the warrant, on the ground that it was not sealed, nor were the premises described in it. In the cross-examination of Mr. Allen, the fact was elicited that he had no written authority to collect rents for Charlotte D. Verplanck; nor had she ever given him express orders to collect her rents; if any consent was given, it was a silent consent. His father is the agent; he has a written power from her.

Green Mork, Sheriff, sworn—Testimony same as before.

GREEN MORE, Sheriff, sworn—Testimony same as before.

The Court here took a recess for tea. This trial will probably not last more than one day longer. I shall send you all new testimony.

[From Albany Journal, Oct. 7.]

A letter to a gentleman in this city, received this morning, states that all resistance has ceased in Delaware county. The Sheriff on Friday and Saturday, with a small armed posse, made a tour through the worst part of the infected district, and served warrants upon a large number of the most disaffected. Not the slightest opposition was oftered, except some rather free talking on the part of the gentler sex! The posse returned to Delhi, without encountering a single hair-breadth escape, or adventure of any kind.

One of the results attending a recent geological survey of Canada was the discovery of hithographic stone at a place called Rama, on Lake Sincoe. This stone is said to be of the best quality, and similar material is obtained in only one other place in the world—Solenhofen on the Danube. The supply at Rama is very large

Court Intelligence

General Sussions, Oct. 8—Before Recorder Tallmadge, and Aldermen Stoneall and Divver—M. C. Patterson, Esq District Attorney.

Postponement of Trials.—The trial of Madame Costello and Charles Mason, indicted for producing an abortion
in the case of a young female by the name of Dobson,
was postponed agreeably to application of counsel for
defence, on account of the absense of material witnesses
in their behalf.

Trial for Riot and Assault.—Patrick McNieny and
John Sweeny, indicted for creating a riot on the 16th of
August last, at the corner of Cherry and Oliver streets,
were then put on trial.

Policemen Harrison and Baker, of the 6th ward, on the
part of the prosecution, testified that they endeavored to
suppress the riot, when Sweeny attacked them both, and
inflicted several severe blows on Harrison.

The jury found both of the accused guilty, and they
were requested to attend on Friday next, to receive sentence.

Forfeiture of Bail.—Charles Wilscand, indicted for a

tence.
Forfeiture of Bail.—Charles Wilgand, indicted for a grand larceny, in stealing a watch and breast pin, worth \$120; and Charles Gordon, indicted for petit larcenies not answering to their names when called upon for trial their respective recognizances were declared to be for feited.

feited.

The Court then adjourned until to-morrow morning.

Case of Lorin Jones.—In the case of Lorin Jones, who was recently convicted of obtaining good by false pre-tences, Judge Bronson has granted an arrest of judgment in order that the whole case may be fully investigated before the Supreme Court. efore the Supreme Court.

Superior Court.

Before Judge Vanderpoel.

Oct. 8—Theophilus B Oliver ve Jushua York and Richard A. Chambers.—Action of replevin to recover the value of a wagon seized by Chambers as one of the City Marshals, under an order of law for York. It appeared that in June, 1844, plaintiff mortgaged a wagon to York of \$300, made payable on demand, and gave his check for \$175 on the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank, and \$95 in cash, contending that he had a balance for an offset in reat, out of a store in Division street, which was due to him for oil, &c. The wagon was seized by York through the Marshall, and plaintiff brings suit on the ground that the wagon seized upon was not the one which was mort gaged, which mortgage, he also alleges, was foreclosed. Having failed to prove that York had anything to do with the seizure, he (York) was discharged. The defence put in for Chambers, was that he (Chambers) had been innocently brought into the affair, in the discharge of the duties of his office, and upon a mortgage which was not settled. Verduct for plaintiff—\$50 damages, and the value of the property assessed at \$50.

Before Judge Oakley.

Godfrey A. Jessel (surviving partner) vs. William S. Deverna, Chatham Theatre.—This was an action which was brought by plaintiff, who is keeper of the saloon of the Chatham theatre, to recover compensation for alleged damages sustained in consequence of the defendant cutting off the pipes attached to the gas conductors which had been used in the saloon. It was shown that plaintiff hired the saloon connected with the theatre for a sum of \$55 per week, including gas—the pipes used for conducting the gas into the saloon being connected with the metre used for the theatre generally. An action was brought in the Marine Court by Deverna, to recover the value of the gas used by Jessel, in which Deverna was cast, and having cut up the pipes subsequently, the plaintiff was obliged to use camphine in lighting the same saloon, upon which plaintiff brings suit for the damages. The defence set up was

Circuit Court.

Before Judge Edmonds.

Oct. 8.—John L. Bigelow vs. W. C. Heaton—This was an action of replevin brought to recover the value of 75 barrels of flour. It appeared plaintiff is owner of the canal boat Farmer, on board of which the flour was shipped by a party named Rice. A second lot of flour was also shipped and consigned to defendant in the fall of 1841.—The flour arrived at New York in November of that year, when the captain of the vessel demanded a sum of \$437.50, for the freight, &c. Defendant hereupon offered to payss soon as he could see the amount counted out, upon which the captain delivered the cargo. Detendant then demanded a deduction of 6 cents per barrel, to which the captain consented, but defendant again refused to pay unless he got a deduction of one shilling per barrel.

The defence offered was that the flour was in bad order when delivered to the owner.

The jury will render a sealed verdict this forenoon.

Common Pleas.

Before Judge Daly.

Oct. 8.—Theodore Isaacks vs. A. H. Judah.—This was an action on a promissory note for \$232.25. It appeared that defendant introduced parties named Morse & Co. to the plaintiff, to buy goods, who having made this purchase, gave notes which were endorsed by defendant. Morse & Co. subsequently disagreed with the plaintiff, and they gave up a portion of the goods they got on the notes, receiving two of the notes which they had given in return, and defendant giving a separate note for that portion of the goods which were sold by Morse & Co for the balance. The defence sets up the first agreement, which not being satisfactorily shown, the jury rendered a verdict for plaintiff, \$235 82 damages and 6 cents costs.

Jeremiah Smith vs. Jacob Carpenter.—Action to recover compensation for services claimed by plaintiff, (\$250) as agent in disposing of houses on sale. Verdict for plaintiff, no available defence being offered.

U. S. Circuit Court.

Before Judge Nelson.

Oct. 8.—In the matter of Barney Corse, a bankrupt, motion to set saide all proceedings from and including 12th June, 1842. Denied

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 29, 37, 45, 1, 30, 56 to 64, 66, 188, 67 to 71, 73 to 76.

CIRCUIT COURT.—Nos. 2, 17 to 21, 6, 7, 26, 28 to 32, 34.

COURT FOR THE CORRECTION OF ERRORS.—Albany, Oct. 7, 1845.—Fresent: Lt. Gov. Gardiner and 23 Senators. No 1. G. H. Striker, plff. in error vs. Thos. Striker deft. in error. Mr. Mott was heard for plff. in

LIVING IN THE WEST—The Hennepin Herald, published at Hennepin, Illinois, gives the following list of articles of produce in Putnam and Bureau counties:—Beef, the best cuts can be had at from 2 to 3\(^1\) cents per pound; pork, veal and mutton, about the same price; wheat from 3\(^5\) to 50 cents per bushel; corn, 20 and 25 cents per bushel; potatoes, 12 and 15 cents per bushel (!!); butter, 8 and 10 cents; cheese, 5 and 6 cents; eggs 5 cents per dozen; groceries, proportionably cheap. As for game, from deer, wild turkeys, geese, ducks, prairie hens, (or grouse),—the queen of all game—down to pigeons, qualls, snipe, meadow larks, &c., there is such a quantity, and so easy to be obtained, that sportsmen lose their relish for it. And as to fish, of the most delicious qualities, such as the carfish of 50 to 100 pounds; the buffulo, black bass, pickerel, pike, &c., may be caught at all seasons and in any quantities. Apples, peaches, melons, and in short, every description of fruit, comes to its highest perfection. Rents are low, land is cheap, and men with a small capital, with stout hearts and active hands, can soon secure with stout hearts and active hands, can soon secure a happy home, if they are willing to make the trial. This truly is "the land that flows with milk and

nonev. GREAT CORN.-Elisha Prewett, of this county or the gourd-seed and finit variety, mixed by long cultivation, and is the production of seeding the action of the seed and finit variety, mixed by long cultivation, and is the production of several years' careful attention in planting. It it can be beat we have yet to hear of it—Holmesville, Miss., Fre

Navigation of the Ohio River. Places. Time. State of River.

Pittsburg. Oct 3. 3 ft 10 in in channel.

Heeling. Oct 5. 5 feet in channel.

Louisville. Oct 1, 3 ft 6 in. in the canal.

Cincinnati. Oct 2, 4 ft on flats and bars.

Philadelphia Agents for the Herald, Zelber k Co., 3 Ledger Buildings, Third street. Subscribers suppli-d and single copies for sale. Also, advertisements received

Ethlopian Serenaders. — Palmo's Opera House.—Any person who had the good taste to witness, last night, the performances, exquisite and skilful as they were, of the Ethiopian Serenaders, must have the judgment to coincide with the public opinion of taeir performance, and superiority in their distinctive class of amusing serenades, over every other order of vocalism. Every tone reaches the heart—every touch has its eloquent appeal to the feelings; and whether they exvress in the romantic strains of melancholy the death of "Lucy Neale," or rise in remonstrance to their invitation to the "Buffalo Girlis" to "come out to-night"—they still infuse a charm into every song and every sound, that seems to find an echo in every heart. See them this evening, and judge for yourselves.

Read what Hill's Infallible Onguent does.
It is warranted, in all cases, if properly applied, to effectually tradicate Pityziasis or Dandruff, Scurf, and all other diseases which beset the cuticle or scalp of the head, stay the falling off of the hair, restore it to bald parts, change red or grey to a beautiful dark color; and, as a toilet article, it is really admirable, making the hair moist, soft, curly, &c. See advertisement in another column.

MONEY MARKET.

Wednesday, Oct. 8-6P. M. Wednesday, Oct. 3- 6P. M.
The stock market was very heavy to-day. Quotations fell off a fraction. Norwich & Worcester declined \( \frac{1}{2}\) per cent; Long Island \( \frac{1}{2}\); Canton \( \frac{1}{2}\); Vicksburg \( \frac{1}{2}\); Pennsylvania 5\( \frac{1}{2}\); Illinois \( \frac{1}{2}\); Ohio 6's \( \frac{1}{2}\). Reading Railroad, and New Jersey, closed firm at yesterday's prices.

According to the assessed value of real and personal estate in this city, for 1845, there appears to have been a falling off in the value of personal property, and about he usual increase in the value of real estate.

Assessed Value of Real and Personal Estate in the City of New York.

1843.

Real estate, \$164,955,314 25 171,936,591 18 177,166.790 00 Personal estate, 64,273,764 61 64,023,456 80 62,777,527 91 Total, \$229,229,679 66 235,960,047 98 239,938,317 91 10 oceanse, 6,730,968 32 3,978,369 93 From 1843 to 1844, there was a decrease in the value of

personal estate of \$250,308 01, and from 1844 to 1846, a decrease of \$1,345,925 89. The increase in the value of real estate from 1843 to 1844, was \$6,981,376 33, and from 1844 to 1846, \$5,324,198 82. The assessment for 1845 has been made since the great fire of July 19th, at which five and a half millions of dollars worth of real and personal estate were consumed. Of this amount about three millions was in buildings. This, added to the assessed value of real estate made for the year, will swell the amount to \$180,160,790, which would have been about the amount had not the fire taken place. The assessed value of personal property would, in the absence of the fire, have been about one million of dollars more than the returns given, which is allowing one and a half millions offthe two and a half lost to have been replaced before of the two and a half lost to have been replaced before

the assessment was made.

An instalment of five dellars per share has been called for by the Eric Railroad Company, receivable at the office of the Company, in Wall street, on or before the 16th instant. Interest on the installment commences on the day of payment. We would suggest as early a payment as possible, on account of the great number of shareholders, to prevent any difficulty on the last day of grace.

The amount of tolls received on all the New York State Canals, in each of the following years, from the opening of navigation to the 30th of September, has been

NEW YORK STATE CANALS-AMOUNT OF TOL New York STATE CANALS—Add week in Sept. 1839. \$04,655 1840 79,860 1841 86,345 1842 75,644 8842 76,644 86,872 1844 86,872 1845 113,179 1,127,999 1,185,281 1,432,498 1,170,548 1,444,836 1,767,873 1,763,100

The receipts for the fourth week in September, this year, exceed those for any single week since the opening of the canals, and the total receipts to the 30th of September this year were only \$4,773 less than to the same date last year. The next weekly report will, without doubt, in the past three weeks, during the remainder of the season, will swell the aggregate revenue from these works for 1845, to about one hundred thousand dollars more than for 1844.

than for 1844.

The Committee for soliciting subscriptions to the Providence and Worcester Railroad, have reported that the whole stock, \$1,000,000, had been subscribed under the Rhode Island charter. In addition to this, about \$100,000 have been subscribed under the Massachusetts charter. making in all \$1,100,000, being \$100,000 above the estimates. Jacob Little & Co., subscribed \$100,000. The road will be immediately commenced under more favor-able auspices than have attended almost any similar work in this country.

Well executed counterfest ten dollar bills, purporting

to be issued by the Bank of Commerce, of Philadelphia, are in circulation. The general appearance is very good and calculated to deceive.

The internal improvement system of New England

The internal improvement system of New England has been carried nearly to as great an extent as that section of the country can support, and we fear that any very great extension beyond the present limit will not result so favorably as anticipated. Several of the railroad lines have already come into competition with each other. The foreign and domestic trade of Boston have been much advanced by these numerous railroads; the population of the cities and towns through which they pass has rapidly increased, and business generally much imhas rapidly increased, and business generally much im proved; but it is very doubtful whether Boston can obtain or secure any great portion of the Western or Southern trade, or even a much larger foreign import trade than she now enjoys. Her communications with the West are now as rapid, and nearly as extensive as they ever will be, and every effort has been made to draw the trade from the West to her markets. Communications between this city and the West have hardly been com menced. We have depended almost entirely upon our local advantages, and have improved very little upon natural resources. Our citizens have been aroused to the importance of opening connections with all sections of the country by railroads, and in less than three years, there will a greater length of railway divergi a directly from this city, than from Boston. Railroads will do for New York, what they have done or will do for Boston, and it is safe to predict that the foreign and domestic commerce of Boston will compare more favorably with New York now, than it ever will again.

We annex a table exhibiting the import and expertrade of the two cities, for each of the past fifteen years

COMMERCE OF NEW YORK AND BOSTON-VALUE OF IMPORTS F New York USD Boston—Value of Information May Exports.

| Hoston N. York | Boston N. York | Boston N. York | Boston N. York | 13,411,809 | 57,2-1,727 | 5,960,692 | 21,42,719 | 15,460,512 | 50,995,924 | 10,107,665 | 642,712 | 15,160,512 | 50,995,924 | 10,107,662 | 22,702,993 | 15,514,760 | 72,224,190 | 7,909,761 | 22,195,061 | 186,643,800 | 89,364,108 | 7,903,346 | 29,013,015,35 | 25,889,935 | 116,886,194 | 8,75,313 | 37,455,233 | 13,464,580 | 77,214,729 | 7,956,822 | 22,182,248 | 13,464,580 | 77,214,729 | 7,956,822 | 22,182,248 | 13,409,159 | 57,645,924 | 8,05,314 | 30,186,761 | 14,908,242 | 75,286,8015 | 9,372,612 | 30,186,761 | 16,127,450 | 32,415,555 | 7,385,711 | 3,446,256 | 16,127,450 | 32,415,555 | 7,385,711 | 3,446,256 | 22,21,11,788 | 75,769,220 | 6,794,795 | 34,628,440 | 10,648,775 | 14,628,440 | 10,648,775 | 14,628,440 | 10,648,775 | 14,628,440 | 10,648,775 | 14,628,440 | 10,648,775 | 14,628,440 | 10,648,775 | 14,628,440 | 10,648,775 | 14,648,775 | 14,648,775 | 14,648,775 | 14,648,775 | 14,648,775 | 14,648,775 | 14,648,775 | 14,648,775 | 14,648,775 | 14,648,775 | 14,648,775 | 14,648,775 | 14,648,775 | 14,648,775 | 14,648,775 | 14,648,775 | 14,648,775 | 14,648,775 | 14,648,775 | 14,648,775 | 14,648,775 | 14,648,775 | 14,648,775 | 14,648,775 | 14,648,775 | 14,648,775 | 14,648,775 | 14,648,775 | 14,648,775 | 14,648,775 | 14,648,775 | 14,648,775 | 14,648,775 | 14,648,775 | 14,648,775 | 14,648,775 | 14,648,775 | 14,648,775 | 14,648,775 | 14,648,775 | 14,648,775 | 14,648,775 | 14,648,775 | 14,648,775 | 14,648,775 | 14,648,775 | 14,648,775 | 14,648,775 | 14,648,775 | 14,648,775 | 14,648,775 | 14,648,775 | 14,648,775 | 14,648,775 | 14,648,775 | 14,648,775 | 14,648,775 | 14,648,775 | 14,648,775 | 14,648,775 | 14,648,775 | 14,648,775 | 14,648,775 | 14,648,775 | 14,648,775 | 14,648,775 | 14,648,775 | 14,648,775 | 14,648,775 | 14,648,775 | 14,648,775 | 14,648,775 | 14,648,775 | 14,648,775 | 14,648,775 | 14,648,775 | 14,648,775 | 14,648,775 | 14,648,775 | 14,648,775 | 14,648,775 | 14,648,775 | 14,648,775 | 14,648

The value of the imports into Boston has not fluctua ted so much as the imports into this city, the cause demand for foreign manufactures in the Bo The trade of this city has, since its early history, been derived from all sections of the country, and it has therefore fluctuated as the country has been affected by the various revulsions that have spread over it. For se veral years previous to 1844, the value of merchandise exported from Boston has been greater than for that year; whereas in the export trade of New York, in only one year, 1839, has the value of merchandise exporte from this city been greater than in 1844.

The import trade of Boston has not increased so much from an additional demand for consumption, as from a change in the channel of importation, as the facilities for shipping goods direct from foreign ports to Boston, are now greater than heretofore. The importation of foreign goods into Boston has not increased in the same prepor-tion as the population of the New England States, neither has the importation into other ports. The extent o our foreign imports is not regulated by the facilities we have for consuming them, so much as the facilities we might have in paying for them by expansions in the cur rency, or a depreciated circulating medium. The importations in 1836 were valued at \$189,783,000, with a population of about fifteen millions, while in 1845, with a population of more than twenty millions, the imports were only \$119,512,686. In the nine years between the two periods, the wealth of the country has increased at least twenty-five per cent, and the consumption of all the necessaries of life about the same proportion.—
While this improvement has been going on in our population, wealth and ability to consume, a corresponding increase has taken place in the sources of supply. It appears plain that we consume more of our don manufactures now than ever before. The consumption of necessary food and clothing must increase from year of necessary food and crothing indestinctions to year, in the same proportion as consumers increase, all the elements of trade, &c. being in a prosperous conditions and if the demand is not satisfied from one source, dition; and if the demand is not satisfied from one source it must be from another. We are able to arrive at the extent of our foreign importations, and can draw pretty correct conclusions from the returns received of the consumption of foreign manufactures, but the extent of the domestic supply cannot be so correctly obtained, and the supply from that source for consumption can only be as-certained from the deficiency in the imports. That we are supplying ourselvenfrom our domestic industry with many articles heretofore largely imported, no one can doubt, and that the supply from that source is steadily increasing, and must ultimately take the place of the from foreign countries, no one can deny; and it is equal ly plain that a few years must suffice to materially duce our importations, while our exports will, in natural course of things, steadily improve.

| Second | Stock | Second | Se 25 shas Nor and 100 Reading RR 10 Eric RR 150 Morris Canal 50 L Island
50 do
New Stock

S